REMARKS

A minor amendment has been made to claim 1.

Claims 1-15 are currently pending and under consideration. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

I.   **REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1, 8-9, 12 AND 14-15 UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103(a) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER <u>BORMAN ET AL.</u> (U.S. PATENT NO. 5,890,172) IN VIEW OF <u>ROSENTHAL</u> (U.S. PATENT NO. 6,148,301) AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF <u>OOISHI</u> (U.S. PATENT NO. 5,628,010):**

Claim 1 of the present invention recites "a special character definitions means for creating a special character database file containing codes of special characters used in the database, the special characters being a class of characters that cannot be displayed with a standard font installed in the client systems, a special character image generation means for producing graphical images corresponding to the codes of the special characters stored in the special character database file, with reference to a given character pattern dictionary containing character pattern data..." The Applicant respectfully submits that none of the references relied upon, individually or combined disclose the features as recited above in claim 1.

For example, neither of these references disclose "a system for processing special characters used in a document that is dynamically compiled from records of a database for browsing at client systems" nor "the special characters being a class of characters that cannot be displayed with a standard font installed in the client systems" as recited in claim 1. That is, the documents received via facsimile in <u>Rosenthal</u> were not compiled dynamically from records of a database, such as Internet web pages. Instead, in <u>Rosenthal</u> the documents received via facsimile are static. Further, the ordinary pictures or characters of documents received via facsimile in <u>Rosenthal</u> are not comparable to the Applicants "special characters" as recited in claim 1, for example. That is, the ordinary pictures or characters of documents in <u>Rosenthal</u> may be displayed at the subscriber's terminal with a standard font installed therein.

At page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that a Yahoo Search result for the term "Rat" in <u>Borman</u> is comparable to the Applicant's "special character image files" as recited in claim 1. In addition, at page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that the "hot links" in <u>Borman</u> are comparable to the Applicant's "special character image files". Further, at page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner also asserts that the "hyper text files" of <u>Borman</u> are comparable

to the Applicant's "special character image files". The Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner. The Applicant respectfully submits that the term "Rat" is a normal character string which can be displayed on a monitor with a standard font. Thus, the term "Rat" in Borman is not a "special characters being a class of characters that cannot be displayed with a standard font installed in the client system," as recited in claim 1, for example.

Further, at page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Borman teaches the Applicant's "compilation means," as recited in claim 1, for example. The Applicant's "compilation means" replaces a special character with a link. In contrast, Borman adds a link to the character string "Rat" but does not remove the character string itself. The Applicant respectfully submits that adding a link to an existing character string is not comparable to replacing an existing character string with a link. Instead, in Borman, the character string appears as it is, even if it is given a hot link to its source document. Thus, Borman teaches away from the present invention.

Ooishi '010 fails to make up for the deficiencies of Borman and Rosenthal, as mentioned above. Instead, Ooishi '010 discloses a method and device for accessing character files image data. In column 3, for example, Ooishi '010 discloses a workstation having first character files for storing character code data for independently specifying characters and graphic patterns similar to characters represented by one particular design, graphic pattern data representing the configuration of each character and graphic pattern data representing the configuration of each graphic pattern; and second character files for storing character code data for independently specifying characters and graphic patterns designed by a user and graphic pattern data representing the configuration of each character or each graphic pattern.

Based upon the comments mentioned above, there is no motivation to combine Borman and Rosenthal with Ooishi '010. Further, even if combined, the combination of these references fails to establish a prima facie case of obviousness over the present invention.

Claims 9, 13, 14 and 15 recite features similar to that of claim 1. Thus, although the above comments are specifically directed to claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the comments would be helpful in understanding differences of various other rejected claims over the cited references.

II.   **REJECTION OF CLAIMS 2-7, 10-11 AND 13 UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103(a) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER BORMAN IN VIEW OF ROSENTHAL AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF OOISHI AND WU (U.S. PATENT NO. 6,243,711):**

The comments mentioned above in section I, may also be applied here, where applicable.

III.   CONCLUSION:

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that each of the claims patentably distinguishes over the prior art, and therefore, defines allowable subject matter.   A prompt and favorable reconsideration of the rejection along with an indication of allowability of all pending claims are therefore respectfully requested.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.
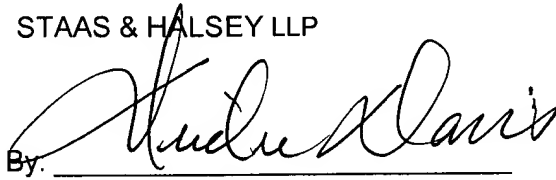
Respectfully submitted,

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